FARM, GARDEN, DAIRY.

Plant ness as soon as possible to work the ground. The earlier vari-

etles are very hardy. If your orchard does not take care of you, it is likely because you do not take care of it.—Woodland Mail.

The training and development of the cow should begin with the calf. It should be thught docility and be well fed.

The wild grape planted by a scrubby tree or an unsightly building, will of-ten transform it into a bower of benuty,

The careless and happy-go-lucky cut off the stock above it, taking care, farmer is the fellow who lets his affairs run him in place of his running operation."

Don't be arfaid of the little side issues on the farm. There is money even in diversity of garden truck for Minnesota, Prof. Shaw, of the State

Bill down farm products by feeding to the stock. That is the only way in sight to solve the freight problem. It is the only way in prospect, too.

In soing into a new life of produc-duction, as, for instance, from general farming to gardening, it would be well to begin or a reasonably small scale.

It is said that there are 75,000,000 does in this country, and it is probable that there would be really little loss if 74,000,000 of them were not here. Onlog cedture is usually profitable. It is reported from Maine that an orchardist put the pigs into a failing orchard and they tore up the tough sod to the great benefit of the frees.

A writer says that an apple tree in full blossom is like a message, sent fresh from heaven to earth, of purity

Do not be afraid of making the gar-ien too rich. All vegetables are rank teeders. Put well-ratted manure on he surface before plowing, and on top after plowing. after plowing.

Fertilize the asparagus bed liberally Give it a good coat of stable manure and work it in around the roots and then cover the surface with commercial fertilizer of some kind.

a good garden. With plenty of vege-tables come good health and smaller excesses. Make the garden large, and one of the specialties of the farm.

fruit trees this spring. You will add to the value of your farm, make the home more homelike and your family more happy and contented. There is many mappy and contented. There is also substantial remuneration in dol-lars and cents. How sweet it is to eat of the fruit of the tree "I planted with my own hands." What a feature of the land-cape a tree becomes. What a feeling akin to friendship springs up in man's breast when he gazes at the symbol of rusped strength that has braved a thousand storms.

Do not leave an orchard to itself af-

Do not leave an orchard to itself af-ter planting. Cultivate it without ceas-ing. It is just as important that an orchard receive good tillage to make healthy, vincrous growth, as it is to corn or relatoes. It seems as if any farmer should be willing to give the at-tention to his trees that he does to regular farm crops. Yet it is simply because orchards are entirely neglect-ed both as regards tillage and fertili-zation, as well as applying foursiedes.

at the line of planting, which should be done in the fall, unless the ground for four of these stores, the ground for the ground in the

milion between the two takes place.

The time for this sort of grafting is sarly spring, and one among many ways of doing the work is this:

"Make a slanting cut in the stock, from the side, downward toward the middle. Then cut your scion to a tool for destroying weeds, is too slow a missile works are a servent state.

We prefer hilled corn to drill, as it is nicer to farm, and in case of a wet spell in the spring, if weeds get a start, they can be held without the use of the hoe, which, although a very effective tool for destroying weeds, is too slow ways of doing the work is this:
"Make a slanting cut in the stock, from the side, downward toward the middle. Then cut your scion to a simple wedge and push it down on one side, so as to join the bark of the stock. This has the advantage that the stock need not be cut off in case the scion should not unite with it, and as the fibres of both scion and stock are cut transversely, the pores join better. As so, as the scion starts, cut off the stock above it, taking care, however, not to move the scion in the

POTATO CULTURE.

the farmer will but deal with reliable and well-known seed firms be will never be the loser in any way for his paine.

A mistake of a lifetime is for a woman to get the notion that it is her business to milk the cows and cultivate the garden.

Nothing a man may do will add so much to the eash value of his farm, as to improve the road leading to and through the farm.

E di down farm products by feeding. come up more vigorously and more quickly than those from seed which has been cut. When the seed is cut it should be dried somewhat before it is planted, that is to say, it should be kept until the wound heals over. This healing process may be hastened by sprinkling lime over the potatoes, and by turning the cut potatoes occasionally with a shovel when they are spread thinly on a floor, but care should be taken not to let them get over-dry.

He favored deep planting, and dwelt He favored deep planting, and dwelt upon the importance of harrowing the potatoes frequently in order, first, to destroy weeds, and second, to prevent the escape of moisture from the soil, the dryer the weather the more important was it that cultivation should be orchard and they tore up the tough sod to the great benefit of the trees.

Don't be in a hurry to leave the farm. Unfortunate as the farmer has been for the last few years the farm has been better off than any other legitimate business.

Radishes require a very porus and very rich soil to do best. A mixture of sand and leaf moid makes them mature very rapidly. They should not be allowed to lack for water.

A writer says that an apple tree in

NOTES ON TOMATOES.

In its notes on tomatoes, after an exhaustive trial on its grounds, the Colorado Experiment Station gives the result of its experiments in the following

SUMMARY:

First—The six varieties producing the largest amount of fruit by weight, from August 20 to September 1, were Maule's Earliest of All, Vaughan's and work it in around the roots and then cover the surface with commercial fertilizer of some kind.

It is easier to produce than to sell products at a profit, and the dairy farm is no exception. It is in the matter of selling dairy products that the co-operative creamery leads.

There is no croot that pays as well as a good garden. With plenty of vegeties are desirable, where extreme early varies the same clearable, where extreme early the same clearable same clearable, where extreme early the same clearable same cleara

a good garden. With plenty of vege-tables come good health and smaller expenses. Male the garden large, and one of the specialties of the farm.

Clean up wells and cleaterns before the water rises and above all

Clean up wells and cisterns before the water rises, and above all, examine all drains and sources of supply, to see that impure, disease-breeding material does not get into water when the spring freshels come.

Some mistakes may be corrected or overcome, but planting an orchard of poor trees on unsuitable land is not one of them. It is far better to plant one of the right kind in the right place and then give it proper care than to plant 100 sickly trees on poor land to be neglected later on.

As a rule we cultivate more acres than is profitable. Instead of putition

scarled. Set the country sound has paid for itself with the country sound has paid for itself with splings of the country sound has paid for itself with splings of the country sound has paid for itself with splings of the country sound has paid for itself with splings of the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings on the country sound has paid for itself with splings of a rule oats grow well. But they may have been injured by heating or other causes, or oats purchased may possibly be several years old and have very lite vitality.

There is more reason for testing grass and clover seeds than for testing grass, but comparatively few farmers make a practice of doing this. There has been widespread difficulty in securing good stands of clover and grass during the last two or three years. This has chiefly been because of drouth but it is possible seed of little vitality has been sown in a good many lead of more specific by pouring water upon it on twat any longer. Plant some it was a population of the land, manured it nearly splings has chiefly sound the land, manured it nearly splings have been seed than the corn of the land manured it nearly splings have been sown in a good many lead to the soil and packing the fine mell with splings of its comparatively few farmers make a practice of doing this. There has been reason for testing grass and clover seeds than for testing grass and clover seeds than for testing was here. If you quarters of an acre, planted hast fall with spinach, from which hast spring he sold \$25 worth of early spinach. As soon as the price declined he plowed the land, manured it heavily and planted has been soon in a seed of the land, manured it heavily and planted has string beans \$165 worth, and if he had waited a week longer might have picked \$10 or \$15 worth more. In stead of this he plowed under the beans, enriching the land and fitting that of the beans, enriching the land and fitting of the stand of this he plowed under the beans, enriching the land and fitting of the stand of this he plowed under the beans, enriching the land and fitting of the stand of this he plowed under the beans, enriching the land and fitting of the stand of this he plowed under the beans, enriching the land and fitting of sas well seed. Careful experiments have shown that only a small percentage of much stand of this he plowed under the beans, enriching the land and fitting of sas well seed of this variety of grass well. Seed of this variety of sas well seed at long is the place of of this variety of sas well seed of this variety of sas well seed of this variety of grass well seed at long is the place of the sas well seed of this variety of grass well seed of this variety of gras

regular farm crops. Yet it is simply because orchards are entirely neglectic both as regards tilings and fortilization, as well as applying fungicides and innecticides, that they often prove so presents face or and unremunerative. The least. For instance, a plant from a rundown strawberry bed is expected to grow it will pay dividends.

TREES AND EARLY TRAINING.
A standard pear tree for the orchard, when taken from the nursery to be finally planted out, we will suppose to have a straight, stout trunk four or six feet in height, as the case may be, and a head composed of a certain number of shoots, or branches, but generally shoots of one years old growin. Look after this as long as their so or four of these shoats should be east. The sound is low and subject to overflow, three or four of these shoats should be seed produce much more fruit the operation. Look after this as long as that is san yrown, because every runder cut of find conditions.

It should be kept in mind that seed fair vitality may not grow when a rundown letry plant never has no fair vitality may not grow and unsually favorable. But testing the seeds may own, if the conditions are unusually favorable. But testing the seeds may own, if the conditions are unusually favorable. But testing the seeds may own, if the conditions are unusually favorable. But testing the seeds may own, if the conditions are unusually favorable. But testing the seeds may own, if the conditions are unusually favorable. But testing the seeds may own, if the conditions are unusually favorable. But testing the seeds may own, if the conditions are unusually favorable seeds may own. If the conditions are unusually favorable seeds may own. If the conditions are unusually favorable conditions.

A run-down berry plant never has not heartly vigorous young plants.

A run-down berry plant never has not heartly vigorous years plant not force it to its full provided conditions.

A plant pression.

It should be kept in mind that seed fair vitality may not grow in the conditions are unusu

FARM, GARDEN, DAIRY.

Plan to keen a book account of all carth up so as to cover the point of contact between graft and stock, thus maintaining a moist state until a safe winter the reas as soon as possible to make to the fields intended for corn the following summer. It may be hauled any time during the fall, but we do not aim to spread it before cool or rainy weather, so that it will not waste so badly by drying out, but it should not be allowed to lie in piles all will not be allowed to lie in piles all will not be ablowed to lie in piles all will not be allowed to the fields intended for corn the following summer. It may be hauled any time during the fall, but we do not aim to spread it before cool or rainy weather, so that it will not waste so badly by drying out, but it should not be allowed to lie in piles all will not be allowed to lie in piles all strength and not be evenly distributed over the ground.

tool for destroying weeds, is too slow for the nervous temperament of the hustling American farmer. We plant in hills three feet eight inches each way, from two to four grains to the hill. If the ground has been properly prepared before planting, so that it is fine and free from clods, about one or two days before the corn comes through the ground we harrow all over nicely. This gives the young plant a nice, clean start. Should the ground harrow up cloddy, we would roll, if dry, when the corn is up sufficiently to be readily seen. Then follow up at least once a week with the spring-tooth cultivator, running very close to the corn while small, but never very deep close to the corn after the roots get corn while small, but never very deep close to the corn after the roots get well started. We continue with the spring-tooth cultivator until from the first to the middle of July, when we leave it and call it "laid by," feeling that we have done our part for a corn crop.—A. S. B., in Farmers' Guide.

PROFIT IN BUTTER.

The Result Obtained By Additional Care and Cleanliness.

Care and Cleanliness.

With butter, as with fruit or meat, it is not the average quality that brings the highest price, but the superfine product, and here is where superfine product, and here is where

our heighbors that makes us sought after and puts our work at a premium. It is the little extra care and cleanliness in making the butter which raises it above the average, the additional five minutes which seem so trifling compared with the rest of the work, yet which brings about such different

TO MAKE THE DAIRY PAY.

Determine in your own mind the amount of butter a cow should produce weekly to pay for her food and the labor of caring for her. Subject each animal to an individual test and dispose of all these failing to come up to the mark. Let the trial be a fair one and see that proper rations are given. Equal parts of wheat, oats and corn makes a fairly good milk ration. If a small root ration can be added, the yield of milk will be more satisfactory as a rule.

TESTING FARM SEEDS.

The practice of testing seed corn is much more common than was the case some years ago. Over much of the country it is to be expected that there will be little difficulty in securing corn will be little difficulty in securing corn
with good vitality this spring. When
there is the slightest reason to doubt
the seed should be tested. This will
be especially desirable when old seed
ls used. Corn will grow when several
years old if it has been kept under favorable conditions but its vitality lessens with are. Those with experience vorable conditions but its vitality lessens with age. Those with experience can get a good idea of the vitality of corn by examining the germ or chit in the kernal but actual test is the safer course.

Testing seed oats is much less commonly practiced than with corn. As a rule oats grow well, but they may have been injured by heating or other courses.

given almost wholly to these trampe, by the use of the sprays. This is essential; but it is evident that this is not the primary or fundamental treatment for an apple orchard. Food and moisture are the first considerations. People say that spraying is not always sure to bring a crop. Certainly not! One cannot feed a horse by using a curry-comb. It is a wonder that, in the average orchard, the spray is ever sufficient to secure a crop; but the fact that it often is, is proof of the wonderful constitutional vigor of an apple tree and the pertinacity with which it holds on under discouragement.

ment.

Some persons who have cultivated, fed and pruned their orchards for the past few years, and have sprayed in the bargain, have yet failed to secure good crops. This is not surprising. One should not expect to correct the evils of years of neglect by a spuri of repentance; and the evil is the worse, too, for having been wrought when the orchard was young, for "as the twig is best, the tree's inclined." Orchards which have been many years in sod and neglect, are occasionally Orchards which have been many years in sod and neglect, are occasionally thrown into such exuberant growth by tillage and fertilizing that they do not bear. Such a change would, no doubt, be a surprise to most orchards, and it would be no wonder if the trees should jump out of their boots. In such case, the orchadist should aim at a moderate growth by stopping cultivation early in the season (say the middle or last of July) and by the sparing use of nitrogenous fertilizers. sparing use of nitrogenous fertilizers. Yet this treatment—liberal tillage, fertilizing, pruning and spraying—is the best which can be recommended for old and unprofitable plantations.

It is not the average quality that brings the highest price, but the superfine product, and here is where the true profit comes in. The actual cost of producing a pound of butter is precisely the same whether the result is axle grease or an article of the highest grade. The difference between them represents care and cleanliness. The more you give of these two the better the product.

The majority of butter-makers are willing to bestow a certain amount of each on their work, but will not go beyond to "fuss" or be "finicky." It is too much trouble, they think; besides their butter is as good or perhaps better than their neighbors. This is doubtless true, and this is why "average" butter is the result. But what we all do equally well has no particular value in every department of life, and butter-making is no exception. It is the doing things a little better than our neighbors that makes us sought after and puts our work at a premium. It is the little extra care and cleanling treatment is to be were or hard.

So long as trees blossom profusely, they should bear. Perhaps the bloom of the attacks of the attacks of the apple-scab fungus. When this is the case, Bordeaux mixture is a specific. Frequently, the trouble is the codlin-moth worm or other insects, and for these Paris green is a epecific. But the flowers probably often fail to set fruit because the tree is no tomplete specific for this difficulty, for the orchard may be in such condition, from long neglect, that the land cannot be adequately fed. One of the best methodous properly tilled and the trees cannot be adequately fed. One of the best methodous properly tilled and the trees to keep it well pruned, for the food which is diffused in numbers of worthless limbs is then concentrated in a small number. And it is only the well pruned trees which are capable of successful treatment with the sprays.—L. H. Bailey in Cornell Bulletin. number. And it is only the well pruned trees which are capable of successful treatment with the sprays. -L. H. Bailey in Cornell Bulletin.

> While I have all along been advising the use of a Babcock tester on the

> farm, at the same time it is only fair

to state that good, reliable results in testing can be reached by simply weighing the milk and figuring on the result. For instance, Jerseys should give milk rich enough to make a pound

THE STOMACH OF THE HORSE. It is important to remember that the

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Diffice, 15 West Second South Street. digestive apparatus of a horse is the exact opposite of that of a cow. The stomach of a horse is a single bag, and a very small one. It is too little to contain even an ordinary feed of oats. By the time that two-thirds of it has been swallowed as much is passing out of the stomach as is being eaten. In consequence of this a very large proportion of a horse's food is not digested in the stomach, but is shoved along into the bowels. The horse in a state of nature is an animal that is almost always feeding. He can not, like the cow or ox, pack away a large quantity of food and then lie down and chew it thoroughly, nor indeed at all. For this reason a horse ought to be fed little and often, and should not be watered soon after feeding grain. The frequent trouble which arises from over-eating in horses is best avoided by acting in accordance with these facts of a horse's construction: Giving ligestive apparatus of a horse is the

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by acting in accordance with these facts of a horse's construction: Giving small but frequent feeds, and, when at work at least, giving grain, rather than any considerable quantity of hay.

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